

children. At the present time our public school districts do get assistance for the education of these children in the form of tuition payments under the Johnson-O'Malley Act, as well as Public Law 815 of the 81st Congress, as amended. These programs, however, only provide funds for the operation and maintenance of school facilities. Many public schools in my State and, I am sure, throughout the Nation want to bring these Indian children into their school system and provide them with a good education which includes the opportunity of associating with non-Indian children. Unfortunately, however, they can only do this to a limited extent because, like schools all over the country, these schools are crowded and, therefore, lack the necessary additional classroom space required for these children. In many instances these public school districts adjacent to or near Indian reservations have a sizable influx of Indians. These Indians have practically no ability to pay taxes and, as a result, the school districts find themselves unable to build the necessary extra classrooms themselves even by levying the limit provided by law. These districts must have Federal assistance in the construction of schools.

This bill would enable the Secretary of the Interior to aid in the construction of classrooms for these Indian children who are presently receiving their education at schools operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs or, in some instances, who are receiving no education at all.

Mr. President, I have long felt that the best long-term solution to our Indian problem is to educate the young people. Through education they will be provided the tools to go out in the world—off the reservation—and earn their livelihood. In my opinion, one of the best ways of encouraging this is to provide for their education in such a manner that they will be equipped emotionally as well as vocationally to do this. Through their inclusion in our regular public schools they will receive the inspiration through competition to become more independent.

A program of this type, Mr. President, would save the Government a considerable amount of money. It would enable the Federal Government to close a number of small schools which, because of their size, are inefficient and costly to operate, and make it unnecessary to build new ones. In many cases, the schools presently being operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs are badly in need of not only repair, but major renovation. Under this program these schools could, and I emphasize could, be closed and the education of these children could be provided for through our regular school system.

I hasten to point out, Mr. President, that a program of the type outlined here is not designed to abandon all the schools now being operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. It merely gives the Secretary of the Interior authority to participate financially with public school districts in the construction of classrooms for the education of Indian children where this objective is agree-

able both to the Department of the Interior and to the local people.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 341) to authorize Federal assistance for the construction by public school districts of classroom facilities needed for the education of Indian children who reside outside the boundaries of the district, introduced by Mr. Young of North Dakota (for himself and Mr. BURDICK), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

TEN SENATORS SUPPORT SENIOR CITIZENS MONTH

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I introduce, for myself and other Senators, a joint resolution which would designate the month of May each year as Senior Citizens Month.

Mr. President, the cosponsors of this joint resolution are the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Aiken], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Bush], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Cotton], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. Fong], my colleague from New York [Mr. Keating], the Senator from California [Mr. Kuchel], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Saltonstall], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Scott], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. Miller].

Under the joint resolution, during the month of May ceremonial programs and activities would be held to focus national attention on the nearly 25 million Americans who are 60 years of age and older.

Mr. President, the introduction of this joint resolution coincides with the meeting in Washington, D.C., of the White House Conference on the Aging, which dramatizes our growing national concern with the complex and varied problems confronting our older citizens such as inadequate medical care, discrimination in employment, substandard housing, limited or nonexistent vocational training and adult educational opportunities. Our younger generations must not be guilty of old-fashioned or out-dated attitudes toward senior citizens and the worth of their experience, skills and services, for no society can afford to squander such precious human resources.

The proclamation by the President of Senior Citizens Month in May each year will provide us with an opportunity to honor the contributions older citizens make to our economic, social and moral development throughout the year, and to highlight specific issues which should be the subject of local or Federal legislation as well as community or national campaigns. States like New York and California have pioneered in holding such observances, and in 1960 according to the Senior Citizens of America, State, civic, religious, and other groups, and individuals in 44 States, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia participated in making Senior Citizens Month an outstanding success last May. The nationwide proclamation of such a month is a logical and necessary next step.

The very limited financial resources of our older citizens—a majority of the 16 million 65 and over are believed to have incomes of less than \$1,000 annually—is undoubtedly a major factor in the mounting demand on Congress and on State legislatures to enact legislation to help assure the aged of adequate medical care, decent housing, and to combat employment practices which discriminate against workers because of their age. Longevity in a democracy such as ours should be a gift and not a burden for the one American in almost every seven who has passed his 60th birthday.

Over 50 million people in our Nation are 45 years of age or older. Those now entering that age group are looking forward to playing a productive role in our expanding economy for another 20 years, and those more advanced seek and should find the opportunity to prepare themselves for a fruitful retirement by developing new interests and skills, and discovering hidden talents. In this fast-paced society, our cultural horizons are often explored and broadened by the older members who have the time, the interest, and the patience to guide, encourage and inspire our eager youth, and to preserve and distill the valuable lessons of the past. It is in our national interest to undertake the programs, engage in the medical research, and provide the opportunities which will permit our senior citizens to lead purposeful, active lives. To this end, Senior Citizens Month, is dedicated.

Mr. President, in a day or two I shall introduce a bill to combat employment practices which discriminate against workers because of their age. This is a protection which I believe to be very important.

The joint resolution introduced today will provide us with a period conforming to what is now provided in many States, during which we can concentrate the attention of the country upon the condition of this very large and most valued group of our citizens.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 27) to provide for the designation of the month of May of each year as Senior Citizens Month, introduced by Mr. JAVITS (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

COMMISSION ON NOXIOUS AND OBSCENE MATTERS AND MATERIALS — ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILL

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at the next printing of the bill (S. 62) to create a Commission on Noxious and Obscene Matters and Materials, introduced by me on January 5, 1961, the names of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] may be added as cosponsors.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RULES OF INTERPRETATION GOVERNING QUESTIONS OF THE EFFECTS OF ACTS OF CONGRESS ON STATE LAWS—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILL

Under authority of the order of the Senate of January 5, 1961, the names of Senators FULBRIGHT, BUTLER, EASTLAND, ELLENDER, LONG of Louisiana, and JOHNSTON, were added as additional cosponsors of the bill (S. 3) to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws, introduced by Mr. McCLELLAN (for himself and other Senators) on January 5, 1961.

USE OF TELEVISION STATIONS FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILL

Under authority of the order of the Senate of January 6, 1961, the names of Mr. METCALF and Mr. COOPER, were added as additional cosponsors of the bill (S. 205) to expedite the utilization of television transmission facilities in our public schools and colleges, and in adult training programs, introduced by Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself and Mr. SCHOEPPF) on January 6, 1961.

AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION RELATING TO NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF JOINT RESOLUTION

Under authority of the order of the Senate of January 5, 1961, the name of Mr. AIKEN was added as an additional cosponsor of the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, and for election of such candidates by popular vote, introduced by Mrs. SMITH of Maine (for herself and other Senators) on January 5, 1961.

COMMISSION TO STUDY INFLUENCE OF FOREIGN TRADE ON BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION IN UNITED STATES—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF JOINT RESOLUTION

Under authority of the order of the Senate of January 9, 1961, the names of Mr. BUTLER and Mr. KUCHEL were added as additional cosponsors of the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 25) to provide for a commission to study and report on the influence of foreign trade upon business and industrial expansion in the United States, introduced by Mr. DIRKSEN (for himself and other Senators) on January 9, 1961.

PROPOSED 23D AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION TO REPEAL THE 16TH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION WHICH PROVIDES THAT CONGRESS SHALL HAVE POWER TO COLLECT TAXES ON INCOME (S. DOC. NO. 5)

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed as a Senate document a proposed 23d amendment to the Constitution of the United States to repeal the 16th amendment to the Constitution, which provides that Congress shall have power to collect taxes on income; and a study made by the Joint Economic Committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives to determine the effect of its adoption, together with a statement by myself.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. McNAMARA:

Address entitled "Nineteen Hundred and Sixty-one, a Year of Action for America's Senior Citizens," delivered by Senator RANDOLPH before the Conference of Senior Citizens, at the Jewish Community Center, in Washington, D.C., on January 5, 1961.

By Mr. KUCHEL:

Address entitled "The Future of the Republican Party," delivered by Senator CASE of New Jersey, on December 16, 1960, at National Press Club luncheon, Washington, D.C.

By Mr. CASE of South Dakota:

Resumé of his remarks before Surgeon General's National Conference on Water Pollution, Washington, D.C., December 12, 1960, and excerpt from article entitled "Watering Rocket Bases," published in Time magazine for December 19, 1960.

By Mr. COOPER:

Editorial entitled "New Depressed-Area Proposals Leave Some Unanswered Needs," published in the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal of January 8, 1961.

Article entitled "A Harlan Woman Pulls No Punches in Aiding University of Kentucky's Medical School," written by Mary Jane Gallaher and published in the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal of January 8, 1961.

By Mr. YARBOROUGH:

Editorial entitled "Making Padre Island a National Park," published in the Dallas Morning News of January 8, 1961.

Editorial entitled "Holleman Nod Recognizes Modern, Able Leadership," published in the Austin American-Statesman of January 8, 1961, dealing with the designation of Jerry H. Holleman, of Austin, as Assistant Secretary of Labor in the Kennedy administration.

By Mr. JAVITS:

Editorials entitled "Business Ethics I" and "Business Ethics II," published in the Washington Post and Times Herald of January 4 and 5, 1961.

Poem in regard to radio broadcasts written by a resident in captive Lithuania, published in a periodical called "Tiesa," and subsequently translated and published in "Elta" December 25, 1960.

By Mr. WILEY:

Articles entitled "Reds Try To Convert Pulpit to Own Use," and "Lenin or God?—Choice Is Clear," written by J. Edgar Hoover and reprinted in the Milwaukee Sentinel from the magazine Christianity Today.

By Mr. BYRD of West Virginia:

Article entitled "Old Teaching in a New World," written by Erwin Knoll and published in the Washington Post and Times Herald of December 25, 1960, being the first in a series of articles.

By Mr. MILLER:

Letters on proposed minimum wage legislation, received by him from Morey Sostrin, of Des Moines, Iowa, and William H. Ryan, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

SERVICE OF MONTANANS IN THE NAVY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, 700 miles and soaring mountain barriers separate Montana from the nearest ocean. Yet these obstacles have not foreclosed the restless search for new frontiers which, at an earlier date, carried settlers westward, and in our times propels many Montanans into the service of their country on the high seas. Numerous Montanans are in the Navy. And out of a population of 670,000 in the State, a dozen native sons are now serving, or are retired, with the rank of admiral in the Regular Navy. That is a most remarkable record for a landlocked State. The enthusiasm of Montanans for the sea service is exemplified by the recruitment of an all-Montanan company of 80 for the Navy last October.

And during November 1960 Montana's record was enhanced by the promotion of Mr. Edgar H. Reeder, a businessman and Naval Reserve officer of Butte, Mont., to the rank of rear admiral.

I am delighted to call these matters to the attention of the Senate, to compliment the Montana naval recruits, as well as Mr. Reeder on his selection as admiral. This is a well-earned distinction for an outstanding citizen who served with great credit to his Nation and State throughout World War II and has since retained a most active interest in naval affairs.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be inserted in the RECORD at this point various press clippings pertaining to Mr. Reeder's appointment and to the admirals of Montana origin, as well as to the formation and swearing in of the all-Montana regular naval recruit training company.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Montana Standard, Butte-Anaconda, Mont., Nov. 20, 1960]

E. H. REEDER, BUTTE, SELECTED FOR PROMOTION TO RANK OF REAR ADMIRAL IN RESERVES

Edgar H. Reeder, Butte Naval Reserve officer, has been selected for promotion from captain to the rank of rear admiral. He has